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SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1227

SUPPLEMENTING NATURALIZATION LAWS

FEBRUARY 26, 1925.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COPELAND (for Mr. JOHNSON of California), from the Committee on Immigration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4382]

The Committee on Immigration, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4382) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," approved June 29, 1906, having had the same under consideration, reports it back to the Senate with amendments and recommends that the bill do pass.

The bill supplements the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, by requiring all aliens who have arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, to secure certificates of arrival before declaring their intention. The present law requires all such aliens to obtain a certificate of arrival at the time of petitioning for naturalization. The bill does not disturb the requirement of the present law, but requires a certificate also at the time of the declaration of intention. No additional hardship is imposed upon the alien by this change, as the same certificate obtained at the time of making the declaration of intention will again be used at the time of filing the petition.

The bill also provides that no certificate of arrival may be issued to an alien arriving on or after June 3, 1921, unless he was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence. In other words, an alien who has illegally entered the United States since the taking effect of the first quota act shall not be permitted to begin the process of becoming a citizen.

There are many aliens who lawfully entered the United States prior to the quota period of restriction where no entry was made at the American port of arrival. Under the present practice no certificate of arrival can be issued to such aliens, and they are unable to petition for naturalization or obtain a judicial ruling upon their citizenship status. There is no specific provision of law to remedy

this situation. This bill provides the remedy and authorizes the Commissioner General of Immigration to issue a certificate to such an alien upon proof of his continuous residence in the United States from the time of his arrival, and that he did not belong to any of the excluded classes at the time of entry. No alien can obtain a certificate of arrival who is subject to deportation under the proposed amendment.

The same fee is required for certificates of arrival as that now required of aliens who obtain a permit to return to the United States after temporary absence. That fee is \$3. Payment of a fee for the certificate at the time of declaring his intention relieves from the fee for a certificate at the time of petition for naturalization.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION,
February 25, 1925.

To the Members of the Immigration Committee:

After he had consulted with Mr. Husband and Mr. Henning, Mr. Crist presented so many amendments to the naturalization bill the Committee on Immigration agreed to the other day that last evening I introduced the bill anew, and it is now Senate bill 4382. In its new form it has the approval of Mr. Crist, Mr. Henning, and Mr. Husband. A brief report has been written, which is herewith inclosed to you. Members are so restricted now in their time, and their engagements have so multiplied, that I take this method of calling attention to the new bill and submitting the report upon the same as inclosed. If the report is satisfactory and if it is desired that the bill be sent in with your approval, will you kindly let me know?

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

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